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*Report from Genoa.*GENOA, ITALY, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health and the regular report of inspections for the week ended February 25, 1900:

February 21, Italian steamship *Marco Minghetti*, bound for New York via Palermo and Naples. Passengers will be embarked at the latter places. February 22, steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York; 10 cabin and 33 steerage passengers and 30 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There was one rejection for trachoma. February 24, German steamship *Luxor*, for San Francisco via Chilean ports; there were 20 steerage passengers for Chile.

The last cruise of the *Marco Minghetti* can be regarded as a fortunate one from a sanitary point of view. She sailed from Santos, Brazil, December 29, with 470 steerage passengers, and arrived in Genoa January 17, with all well on board. The quarantine authorities here, apprehending the danger from rats of an infected port, subjected the vessel to a sulphur fumigation before admitting her to pratique. This vessel lay alongside the wharves both at Rio and Santos, and the fact of her escape from infection is worthy of remark.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *February 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 21, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On February 16 to the *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 34 cabin and 684 steerage passengers and 126 pieces of large and 766 pieces of small baggage. One case of varioloid was rejected. On February 16 to the British steamship *Headlands*, bound in water ballast for Galveston, Tex. On February 20 to the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 709 steerage passengers and 64 pieces of large and 720 pieces of small baggage. The contents of 11 pieces of baggage were disinfected by means of steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MAURITIUS.

*Plague in the island.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor by direction of the Secretary of State to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch from the consul of the United States at Port Louis, Mauritius, No. 78, of December 23, 1899, in which he says:

The bubonic plague is still raging here. The weekly death rate is now averaging from 50 to 75 victims. As at first stated the plague was chiefly confined to Port Louis,

but for the past three or four months it has spread rapidly all over the island, and the number of deaths in the country districts are as great now as in Port Louis.

It is reported that since January 25 of this year (1899), the day on which the first case of the plague was discovered, between 3,000 and 4,000 people have been attacked, and that 85 per cent of the victims have succumbed to this dreadful malady, and that it has cost the colony in the neighborhood of 500,000 rupees.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MEXICO.

No bubonic plague known to be present in Cozumel, Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 6, 1900.

The following has been received from the president of the superior board of health of Mexico :

As soon as I received your cablegram of the 28th of February last, asking me as to the existence of the bubonic plague in Cozumel or other point in the State of Yucatan, I hastened to answer you that according to the information in the possession of the board, no case of that disease had been observed in the places mentioned, and after asking for reports from the federal and local authorities of the State, I have the pleasure of confirming that answer and of copying the telegrams on the subject which I have received from the governor of the State and from the delegate of the board in the port of Progreso. They are as follows :

MERIDA, March 1, 1900.

To the president of the board of health :

This Government has no knowledge of any case of bubonic plague. The correspondence of the political chief of the islands comes down to February 23, and said nothing of that disease. If I hear anything I will at once communicate with you.

FRANCISCO CANTON,
Governor of the State.

PROGRESO, March 1, 1900.

To the president of the board of health :

I have no information of any case of bubonic plague in Cozumel or other port of the State. Bills of health issued in Cozumel February 23 last, and indorsed in Holbox on 26th following, came clean. I believe fears are unfounded, but will make inquiries and wire you result.

J. HERNANDEZ,
Delegate.

The board of health has given instructions to all the sanitary employees in the ports to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague in the country, but if this disease should unfortunately invade Mexican territory, I will inform you of it as soon as I know of it myself, and I hope that in your turn you will also notify me if the plague presents itself in the United States or in any of the islands belonging to it.

Respectfully,

C. LICEAGA.

NOTE.—The United States consul at Progreso has wired the State Department as follows, March 5 :

“No plague at Cozumel or Yucatan. No report of any case from Campeche.”

NETHERLANDS.

Reports from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, February 26, 1900.

SIR : I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the fact that vessels clearing from the port of Dordrecht, Netherlands, for ports